Message of the Sovernor of Kentucky. Governor L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, has transmitted is annual message to the Legislature. In relation to the names of the State, the Governor makes the following withit: Making... mount of expenses from 11th October, 1851, to 10th October, 1852..... Making \$187,682 23 Supposed receipts for the year ending 10th of October 1854, after deducting the amount supposed to belong to the School and Sink-Making. \$598,128 13 Deduct supposed expenditures for year ending October 4, 1854...\$352,000 00 Amount of tebrs due from the I subjoin a statement of the public debt. In this state ment is included the debt due to individuals, corpora tions, and that due to the Board of Education. On the Sist of Dec. 1881, the public debt of the State of Kentucky amounted to. \$5,726,307 82 Since that time bonds have been issued to the Southern Bank of Kentucky on ac-Making...... \$6,176,307 82 to contractors, and exchange of six year bonds from 3d April, 1841, to 18th April, 1842...

Of the original \$100,000 issue to John Thford, agent to sell, of Sept 2, 1843.

Of the internal improvement and railroad scrip issued under act of 3a March, 1852.... 2,000 00 On bonds bearing six per cent interest there will fall due in ing to a geological survey of the State, the

the or thirty cents to the dollar-besides her investments in rivera, &c.

In refer ing to a geological survey of the State, the Covernor says—

I earnestly recommend that you order a minute and thorough geological and agricultural survey of the State. Such a survey would be of inasciulable benefit to the pople of Kentucky. It would show the quantities, kinds, and varieties of the minerals of the State, and make known the geographical and geological position of the various marbles, building stones, rocks, soils, coals, tron and lead ares which abound in this State with a chemical snalysis of each, making known their utility in agriculture, in the arts, and in manufactures. Coal, sail, salt-potre lead, iron, marble, building stone, hydraulis limstone, &c. are found in the State, and some of them in large quantities; but their quantity, quality, variety, and location, are very imperfectly known. The soal fields and the iron region, each occupy, it is thought, one fourth of the area of the State. Such a survey would collect, arrange, and systematize information on this subject, and thus put a mass of certain, reliable and important information that could not be other sice obtained, in a shape that would make it available to all. This information disseminated among the people, would give labor, employed in mining, an intelligent and certain direction which would cause a rapid developement of our vast mineral resources, and bring forth the rich mines of wealth now hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and locked up in our mountains.

The developement of the mineral wealth of the State, and the egening of abuniant susplies of cheap fuel would greatly increase our manufactures diversity labor, invite investments of capital, and make regions now sterile and worthless prosperous and wealthy.

There is no class of the community who have no great an interest in a geological and agricultural survey as the farmers. It would make known to them the elements of the sailer than the intelligent farmers would appreciate, and ap

The Governor refers to the affairs of the national govvernment as follows:—

The able and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the republic,
in his inangural address, and in his message to the present
Congress, has indicated a determination to see that the
sompromise measures, passed by the Congress of the
United States in 1880, are carried out in good faith—to
restore as far as possible, that good feeling and harmony
which should exist among sister States, forming one
great confederacy, and to ree that all the rights guaranteed by the federal constitution are extended to each
and all the States, and that the Union be preserved.

The distinguished citizen at the head of the national
administration will find Kentucky ready to oceprate
most heartily with him in his patriotic efferts to preserve the Union, and maintain inviolate the constitution,
and to uphold unimpaired the rights of the States and
that nationality which is based upon the guarantees of
the constitution under which we have enjoyed such unexampled happiness and prosperity. Kentucky will
stand by the constitution and the Union, and will, at all
times, be ready to protest the one and defend the other,
whenever assailed, whether by traitors from within or
long from without.

From the condition of our matignal revenues we may

exampled happiness and prosperity. Kentucky will stand by the constitution and the Union, and will, at all times, be ready to protect the one and defend the other, whenever assailed, whether by traitors from within or Soes from without.

From the condition of our national revenues, we ma

expect a speedy reduction of the tariff. The lessening of the restrictions upon the commerce of the country, and the reduction of the taxes imposed upon the great pro-ducing clarges, are results greatly to be desired, and would tend to add to the general prosperity of the

ducing classes, are results greatly to be desired, and would tend to add to the general prosperity of the constry.

The foreign policy of the national administration has been marked by a determination to maintain, invisiate, our faith with other nations, whilst, at the same time, the honor and dignity of the confederacy are sacresly preserved, and the protection of our constitution and law is extended to all who have a just claim to our nationality. In whatever clime an american citizen may be found in the pursuit of business or plassure, he is under the protecting influence of our constitution and flag; and the republic holds it to be a sacred duty to protect him in his rights, liberty, and lawful pursuits.

A medal was recently presented by citizens of York to the State of Kentucky, on which was a context likeness of Henry Clay. The Governor refers to that me dal as follows:—

I place at your disposal a medal, presented by the ditizens of New York, through me to the State of Kentucky, designed by them "to commerce" at the public services of Mr. Clay, and to transmit "of the state of the interest of the citizens of New York, which accompand the medal, and a copy of " 19 of the state of the nied the medal, and a copy of " 19 of the state of the nied the medal, and a copy of " 19 of the state of the nied the medal, and a copy of " 19 of the state of the with. I recommend that yor direct that it be placed in the public library.

The Message of the Governor of Maryland. Governor Lowe, in his message to the Maryland Legislature, gives a faw rable exhibit of the condition and business of the Ohe sapeske and Ohio Canal, showing a considerable inter ane in the amount of tonage transported on it, see, scially of coal, and indicating a steady enlargement of 'its operations. Some forty or fifty thousand dollars are required for repairs, after which, it is hoped that 'onsiderable length, as well as the memorial present of the Battimore and Sangushama Radirod Compacy, at localization of the Battimore and Sangushama Radirod Compacy, at the considerable length, as well as the memorial present of the property of the resident of the state of the sta

that on the whole it would be conceded that the territory would be a gainer by my coming overland in charge of the railroad exploration. I did not look forward, ho rever, to the universal policy which i have found wherever I have beer, that no serious detriment had occurred to the public service, and your best interests had been most effectively promoted by my course. It is my pleasant duty to be able to report the complete snocess of the exploration, and that a railroad is eminently practicable from the head of navigation of the Mississippi to your magnificent Sound. The exploration has covered a wide range of territory and has developed at least two passes in each of the three mounders. gation of the Mississippi to your magnificent Sound. The exploration has covered a wide range of territor; and has developed at least two passes in each of the three mountains ranges—the Rocky Mountains, the Bitter Rock Mountains, and the Cascade Mountains. Good routes connect three passes. The country passed oper is well watered and about do in grass. A small expense will open excellent wages roads. The mountains abound in granite and marble, and are covered with a luuriant forest growth. I have been favored with associates of unsurpassed seal, energy and ability, and with a most admirable body of employees. No serious difficulty has ecourred on the whole route, and the Indian tribes have welcomed us into their country and assisted us in our march. The parties are now at Vancouver, and will ma few days reach this place.

are now at Vancouver, and will in a few days reach this place.

Gentlemen, I have now seen much of our territory, and am convinced that it is to play no secondary part in the future progress of our country. Its position on the north ers Pacific is august and makes it the great outpost of the wastern coast. Its faheries of ond yet to be developed, and its fisheries of salmon will be a nursery of the leaven of its future commerce. Its resources in lumber are in exhaustible. Much of its soil on both sides of the Cacades is rich and well adopted to cultivation. I can speak advisedly of the beautiful St. Mary's valley just west of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching across the whole breadth of the territory; of the plain fifty miles wide bordering the south bank of the Spokane river; of the valley extending from the Spokane river to Colville; of the Court of Eliene prairie of its hundred square miles; the Wallah Wallah valley. The New Perces country is said to be rich as well as the country bordering on the Yakima river.

valley extending from the Spokane river to Colville, of
the Court discuse prairie of six hundred square miles; the
Wallah Wallah valley. The Nos Perces country is said to
be rich as well as the country bordering on the Yakima
river.

Fellow citizens, we have everything to encourage us to
do our part in establishing the solid foundations of the
future prosperity of our territory. Ours is the great
roadstead, where all the vessels engaged in the commerce
and the protection of the commerce of the world, enride at anchor. This great roadstead is on the route of
Asiatic commerce, and with the known practicability of
the railroad route thence to the St. Lawrence valley, and
ide upper Missishppi, it must become a great emporium
of trade. Thave come here, not as an official for mere
station, but as a citizen as well as your chief magistrate,
to do my part towards the developement of the respurces
of tha territory, and combining the elemen sof national
organ ration and strength on the western coast. A great
fie dopen our view, and we can labor with the con
viction, that from our hands, as the pionens on the
Northern Pacific, an imperial domain will descend to sur
children, and aff accession of power result to our coun
try, all too in the cause of freedom and humauity.

As no report of the speednes which followed us has
been furnished us, and as no notes had been taken, it
would be folly for us to attempt to do justices, or give even
a synopsis of the able manner in which the several sentlemen acquitted themselves.

Judge Monroe was immediately called for at the coaclusion of the speed of the Governor, and in a well concived address of some length, released the Governor to
the theater of his future labors; assured him of the confidence an intelligent and patriotic people would place in
him as their Governor, regretted that the an mothem his
lot to have been permitted to have shared with him the
dangers and privations of the long and perfolusiourney
just concluded; congratulated that the had now
reached his home

Polit deal Intelligence.

EDITORIAL OF INIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The Baltimore Times, a paper which is endeavoring to track out for ' .trelf an independent course, bordering on whig princi eles, easy that when the free soil agitation again bec .omes developed in the halls of Congress, it will show b

track out for 'teelf an independent course, bordering on beginner 'teelf an independent course, bordering on again ber omes developed in the halls of Congress, it will spolic ow much dependence is to be placed upon the lar of the present administration We quote the agruege of the fines, which says:—'If the power of the Administration is sufficient to liquach the disturbance at conce, and to prevent all opposition to the extension of the fugitive slave lawforer Nebrasta, it will be shown that the faction is as has been supposed, atterly unprincipled and venal. This may be deemed as amport to the propriety of the course pursues by the Cabinet, of buying them up with favore; but it will say rory little for the company in which the administration will find themselves. If, however, the agritators are strong, and the question raises much disturbance and angry feeling, it will prove that the Cabinet reckoned without their host, and that all their means, expended at the loss of their strongest friends in New York, have been of no effect.'

The State Democrat, a free soil democrate journal printed somewhere in the State of Ohio, may the opposition to the administration exists but in a fragment of the democracy in New York and in Massachusetts, and it will strengthen, not weaken, the administration. Ohio and the West give no aid or comfort to the factionists; and that mighty combination, which they hoped would either brigg the administration to their terms or prostrate it, has ended, as it commenced, in wind, which will was being the administration to their terms or prostrate it, has ended, as it commenced, in wind, which will was being the propriety of different from that to which they were steering. The people of all parties have condisced in the talent, the honesty, and the particular of General Pierce and of the able men comprising his Cabinet. This condition, and the service of the condition cannot ankse. The administration has a brilliant future before it, and it will more than realize the hopes of the stern democr

will make no estimation et effects in patronage, and in
the selection of agents for administering the government.
Upon this the Washington Union poured out the following indignation:—

The following which we find in the Republic, as copied
from an editrial of the New Orleans Bulletin, is one of
those gross and unblushing forgeries by which the whig landors and organs have made their canvass memorable as the
canvass of frauds.

New the Union is defending the very course which it
then pronsumed a fraud and a forgery. Inset this a
pretty position for the organ of the administration?

The Louisville Times, (temocratic,) in speaking of the
course of the journals who do not choose togo it blind in
support of the spoils cabinent, says:—The fact is, they
have made false issues to defend their course, and
charge, as having been done by the administration, that
which was not done; therein, following along with the
Washington Sentind, New Yeak Herald, Louisville Democrot, Evanswill Enquirer, and the whig and abolition
press generally. The dismissal of Bronson is magnified
by them into an interference with the elections in New
York; when it is a well known fact that there was no
interference. The charge has this foundation only, and
was made by the disaffected and disappointed,
or those who have nother feeling nor prisciple in common with the administration and democratic party.

HARMONIOUS SCENES IN THE OHIO STATE DEMO-

RARMONIOUS SCENES IN THE OBIO STATH DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

[From the Checin at Gasette, Jan. 9]
The following is a pretty accurate report of the proceedings of this convention, from the time the report of
the Committee on Resolution, two the time the report of
the Committee on Resolution, was made:

Mr. Hours, of Monigomery, from the Committee on
Resolution, presented two resolutions, the first of which
was that the convention has entire and unabated confidence in the iemeratic administration of the general
government, and will receive their cordial and entire support.

The recond was that the convention approved the dostrines and recommendations set forth in the message of
Governor weddl, and recommended them to the General
assembly.

To this were added a long string of resolutions, adopted
on last 5th of January.

An amendment was offered, that the democracy in this
convention recommend and deliberately adopt, as part of
their political creed, the principles and doctrines comolized in the Baltimore platform, adopted in the convention of 1852, that nominated Franklin Pierce, our worthy
President of the United States

This caused quite a finity in the Convention, and met
with strong opposition, a dozon endeavoring to speak at
once, but amid cries and stamping their voices were
crowned. The vote was demanded, and was decided in
the affirmative.

cones, but amid eries and stamping their voices were crowned. The vote was demanded, and was decided in the affirmative.

A vote by counties was then demanded, which resulted as follows:—Ayer 222, mays 58.

Mr. R. J. Athinson, Spfaker of the Senate, endeavered to arrest the attention of the President. A scene of confusion ensued, the delegates were on their feet, and clost arred together near the stand, and defance and towards passed between the two sections of delegates, until the President, on being appealed to declared he could not proceed amid so much disorder. Some demanded the previous question, others to adjourn, etc.

Mr. Athinson appealed from the decizion of the chair, the President having ruled that, pending the taking of a vote, the previous question could not be put. The Chair was sustained.

Mr. McCook of Jefferson, offered as a substitute for the resolutions offered by the committee, and the additional one adopted as an amendment, endorsing the Baltimore platform, a substitute which he thought would commend itself to the good same of the democracy.

Resolved. That the Convention, representing the democracy of Oftho, approve the first annual message of President Pierce, and is specially commend the true spirit of progressive democracy evinced therein, and that our energies should be given to the political questions of the present time, rather than wasted on the dead issues of the past.

That the acts of President Pierce so far meet with our warm appropation, and to long as the administration is governed by whe and liberal principles it will receive our united and resolous support.

That in the present condition of the political world we fail to see any demands for a new expression of opinion on State and national policy.

Mr. Annew Generin mored to lay the whole subject on the table.

If you do, says Mr. McCook, it lays your resolution on the table.

The excitement here again was worse than ever. Bitter personal abuse was banded about, and riolent and noisy denunciations natered—ascessm and balina

soiler out." "Let's all go and take a unua.

adjourn."

The PRESIDENT was becought to take the vote by coun-The Presument was besought to take the vote by counties.

Washington McLean rose and ca'led on the boys to put them through and vote down the substitute.

M. W. Myres took a chair, and perched on it, claimed the floor and declared that he would get the question, and moved that the convention take a recess until 7% c'clock.

Mr. Kimhali, of Medini, called out, "if the introduction of the Baitimore piatform makes this disturbance here, what will it do at the polle?"

"O, you are one of the Usele Tom's Cabin men," sries one opposite. "We have passed through four or five successful campaigns on that platform."

"We in Ohlo don't go to Washington or Baltimore for our principles."

one operate. "We have passed through four or five successful campaigns on that platform."

"We in Ohlo Con't go to Washington or Baltimore for our principles."

"G—d d—n you, you haven't got sense, or you would not say so," cries out another.

Mr. Rimiant continued. It's as true as Gospel, if this Baltimore platform is stuck down the throats of the demorats, it will materially injure the cause. (No, so, stamping and shouting.) I know it's so.

PARSON BROWN, member of the Legislature from Hamilton, being very much excited, cried out with a violent gesture. "If you don't vote, d—n you, for the platform, you will suffer, old fellow."

The bold and compromise man persisted in a shower of hisses, to proceed. He said "your principal democratic reliable majorities have been in democratic Western Reserve. Will the remainder of the State out our throats? (You ent your own throats) Shall we endorse annually the ceologue? Is it the crowning glory of a republican democracy to endorse a hopeless, a powerless finality? This resolve would resist discussion on the question of slavery When Gerritt Smith drew the club—(Here was an outbreak, hiss, groan, atamp, and a perfect leadian halloo). Hear me through; strike, but h-ar. When he spoke, the democracic speakers from the South took it up, and violated the compromise themselves. (Stamp, stamp, cries of shams, d—d sh-littionists in disquise.)

Mr. O'NEAL obtained the floor, (Mr. Kimball declaring that he was too much of a gentleman to take the floor from him while speaking.) and said that from the first day there had been some opposed to the platferm. (What connection, eries one, has dere corney with alwayry) What banner did Pierce succeed with: What gave success in Onio? Kere since she had adopted it the democracy triumphed over whiggery. We will here make a durable record of the names of the disorganizers, and whip all the opposers in the world on the Baltimore platform.

Mr. Rimaatt again charged Mr. O'Neal with having interrupted his incourtereally, (down with him, hisses.) I

Celegates, I move to adjourn size dic—which was put and proneumond carried, and part of the audience left the hall.

The friends of the administration, with the indomitable Washington McLain, chairman of the State Central Committee, determined that they should not disperse without the passage of the iscolution (Cries of 'demogracy can't he adjourned by a half dozen men. who never acted with the party. Come bank; there is no hing to fear) The chairman, Judge Birchard, still retaining his place on the stand, declared that for twenty eight yoars he had stood in the ranks, and would stand by the Gemogracy. An anti-compromise man, quite active in attempting to gain the President's attention, was tood by Giffin to get down, or he would kink his head off. The Fresident said: "gentlemen order is Beaven's just law, so it is of demogracy." After attempts to lay McGock's substitute on the table, which failed, the vote by counties on the substitute, was taken, many delegates having left, and resulted—ayes, 197; pays, 25.

Cheers and hisses continued some time.

Some geatlemas, Mr. Abraham Platty, dressed quite meat, with perfursed locks and gived hands, moved that the convention heartily concurred in the recommendation of Secretary Marcy as the court dress, maintaining that the order should be enforced to the letter. (Laughter and hisses)

Jas Coopen, the President of the City Council of our city, crisd out that was some Taylor project, (refer it to George Shurragar.) The court dress resolution was lost. After thanks to the officers, the noisy, tumultuous convention adjourned size die.

First Camphan won the Thirty Fourni Congress, has signified his acceptance, and says he will soon make an electioneering tour through the district.

A gathering of the national democracy of Rochester took place in that city on the 9th inst., for the purpose of partaking of a supper in honor of the antiversary of the battle of New Orleans. A large number attended, and the affair was conducted with proper decoram, and the best possible feelin

The city election in Pittaburg, on the 10th inst, resulted in the choice of F. S. Volts, whig, for Mayor, by a majority of 1.085 over Pettigraw, democrat. The vote stood thus:—Voltz. whig. 2.166; Pettigraw, democrat. 1.131; Craig, free sextl. 164; Barker, independent, 310. In Alleghany City, Adams. independent whig, was elected. The vote stood thus:—Adams, 863; Benney, free soil and temperance 763; Sawyer, democrat, 299; Wadlow, independent, 278.

Politics in Maine.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—COALITION
OF WHIGS AND DEMOGRATS.

The House of Representatives orginized on the 4th inst, and elected Nosh Smith, Jr., whig, of Calais, Speaker. The election was effected by a coalition of whigs and Maine law democrats. The following article from the Portland Argus will serve to show the spirit in which the coalition is viewed by the regular democrat:—

We intimated yesterday that the extraordinary organization of the House of Representatives had taken the democratic party by surprise. Indeed, we might have goze further—for not a few whigs express their profound disgust at the coalition that produced such a result.

There is a large majority of professed democrats in the House; for the Morrill mea not only claim to be so, but they insist that they are the "Simon Pures." They not that, like certain parent medicines, none are genuine unless labelled "Morrill." but like many of those medicines, they have proved themselves mere quacks.

The democratic legislative caucus unanimously nominated a sound democrat for Speaker. Mr. Littleield has been for several years a member of the Senate, and twice elected to Congress. There was no spot upon his political or personal reputation. As a presiding officer, his abilities are undoubted.

Why, then, could not these very pure "Morrill democrats" vote for him? True they were elected on the L1 quor law issue; but that is now a foregone conclusion. The Speaker could have no control over a question, upon which a larger majority of the members elect were of one opinion.

It is obvious, therefore, that the motives that induced to the meat discraceful coalition with the federalists are

American Genius.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 10, 1884—each bearing that date:

David Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement is old one for steam engine.

Conn —For improved press for veneering.

Leos and Campbell, of Columbus, Miss.—For improve-

Com — For improved press for veneering.

Leonard Campbell, of Columbus, Miss.—For improvement in cotton gins.

Daniel S. Darling, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in preventing cust from entering railroad care.

D. M. Cummings, of North Enfeld, Me—For improvement in machinery for mortising frames of window blinds.

Chas. W. Fillmore, of Coral, Ill—For improvement in clamps for holding steel plates while being hardened and tempered.

F. C. Geffin, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in attaching cross-bar fastenings to vault and safe doors.

Benj. D. Gillett, of Aberdeen, Miss.—For improvement in cotton gins.

Halvor Halvorson, of Hartford, Coun—For improvement in machines for pergite boots and shoes.

James J. Johnson, of Alleghany City, Pa.—For improvement in self-heating smoothing irons.

John Johnson, of Alleghany City, Pa.—For improvement in self-heating smoothing irons.

Ebenseer A. Lester, of Booton, Mass.—For improvement in machines fer squeezing and compressing metallic bodies.

Harry H. Mattson, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For insprovement in textile cortage.

Win. C. Morrell, of Auburn, N. Y.—For machine for

in fexable cortage.

Win. G. Morrell, of Auburn, N. Y.—For machine for cutting elipses.

Henry E. Pierce, of Charlemont, Mass.—For machine for natting the eads of blocks in making matches.

David Pierce, of Woodstock, Vt.—For improved gold

David Pierce, of Woodstock, Fa-rer improves governation.

J P. Spofford, of Brocket's Bridge, N. Y.—For improvement in saw gummers.
Caleb C. Walworth, of Boston, Mass.—For improved fleat valve for discharging condensed water.
Stephen D. Wilsen, of Reading, Pa.—For improvement in valves and valve seats in steam engines.
John H. Barth, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Eor improvement in baddade.

John M. Barth, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Eor improvement in bedateads.

Harvey Brewer, of East Boston Mass.—For improvement in torch lamps
John Kedzie, of Rechester, N. Y.—For improvement in fitters.

J. W. McGaffey, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improved mortising chies.

Hasskah B. Smith, of Lowell, Mass.—Por improvement in mortising machines.

James Seain, of Priladelphia, Pa.—For magnetic toy, called the magnetic cupid Thomas L. Jones, of Ponghkeepis, N. Y., assignor (through Horace Dresser) to James S. Jones, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in feathering paddle wheels.

wheels.

Thomas W. Allen and Charles W. Noyes, of Greenbush, N. Y.—For improvement in stuffing boxes. Patented Nov. 6, 1847.

Junius and Alfred Judson, of Rochester, N. Y., assignors to Junius Judson, of same place.—For improved valves for governors. Patented November 5, 1859.

A MARRIAGE AND A MURDER.—It was but a few weeks ago that we published the marriage of George Higginbotham, of Raleigh county, to Miss Rebeeca Gwin, of Fayette. We have now to record the bridegroom's arrest for the murder of his wife, almost ere the hoseymoon was over. There was some disparity between the ages of the pair—sixteen or eighteen years—and the marriage seems to have been consummated with mean motives on the part of the husband. The bride has a property of \$3,000 to \$4,000 in her own right, and the husband, who seems to be a person of an obtuse and mean mind, consciend the idea that by getting her out of the way he could possess her property. Being at the Bine Sniphur Springs on Christman Day, he bought two cunces of arsenic and a quantity of loaf sugar, and, on his return home, administered a dose to his unsuspisious wife. The dose was sarge that it saused romiting, but enough was left on the atomach to cause her death in about half as hour. The knaband was over solidtons in hurrying the funeral, which caused her relatives to take the corpse to her mother's, in Fayette. Here they resolved upon having a occourr's inquest held over the corpse, and sent for Dr. Hunter, of this town, to make an examination. We have not learned the nature of the jury's verdict, but it was such as authorized his arrest. Dr. H. brought the heart and stomach of the decreased away with him, and last night submitted the contents of the latter to several chemical tests, which conclusively show the presence of arsenic in large quantities. Higginbotham is now in Fayette jall; but, as the or line was committed in Raleigh county, he will doubtless be removed thither.—Greenbrier (Va.) Era, Jan. 4. A MARRIAGE AND A MURDER.-It was but a fer

The estimated sales of beef cattle, stores, sheep and swine at the Brighton Mass., eattle market during the past year, amounted to the enormous amount of \$5,061,862, exceeding by more than one million and one hundred thousand dollars the sales of the provious year

Catholic Press of America.

Corner of Ann and Nassau Streems, Jac. 10, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir—An injustice leaving been done, in your name, in last Sunday's Hexald, to what you call "the foreign" or "Catholic press" in the United States, and my being included an eng the misrepresented, induces me to address you came correction of the facts you have given.

You give as true now what was true in 1850, but is not so any longer. Within three years the circulation of nearly, every Catholic paper has considerably lucreased; some have doubled within that time. Since July, "55, it has been so with the American Celt, and I have reason to believe it is so with others. You have understated, for instance, the Pilet's circulation, by at least 10,000 only. Again, you have omitted the German Catholic press, or rather you have classed them with the socialists. The editors of Der Warheits Freund, Der Harald des Glaubus, Der Religious Freund, and others, will be rather surprised to find themselves in the company you have made for them. You have also omitted the Cronico, of this city, and the Propagateur Catholicy of New Orleans, both belonging to the Catholic class of journals. Among those prisated in Roglish, you have omitted the Metropolitan, of Balaino, the Standard, of San Franciso. From your article also, the dissinterested would suppose that all Catholic claims of were foreigners. The fact is the very reverse. Broomon's Catholic, Review, the Metropolitan, Bodon Pilot, N. Y. Freman's Journal, Philadelphis, Herald, Cincinnant Telegraph, and St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley, are all effetted by native Americans of two or more generations. The Catholic distinct of two or more generations. The Catholic distinct of oreign birth are in the minority. As to the matters of opinion in your articles, I have neuting more to say than that for one of the class so assailed, I claim to be judged by my own writings, not your version of them.

In we the bonor to be, sir,
Your of the servant,

THOS. DARCY McGEE, Editor American Celt.

A Voice from the Chinese.

To the Horomale, the Commissioners of Emicration—
Gentlemen—We would humbly submit this petitien to your consideration. On the 28th October, 1863, through your kind and benevolent efforts, it was announced to us that we were to be conveyed back to Hong Kong. Chine, our native land; we were told that as early as the Thursday next, a gentleman by the name of G. G. Dennis, Eq., was to convey us in his vessel, which was to sail from theton to Hong-Kong. Nothing could have filled our hearts with greater joy and gratitude than that announcement. We all waited with anxious expectation for the arrival of the happy day, but when the day came no ship came with it. Our hearts and minds were again shroaded with gloom, but still we waited and hoped, and now more thus six weeks have already passed away, and no ship is to be seen which would convey us home to our native land. Now, we are truly ingreat sorrow and grief, while our condition is such that it is utterly beyond our power to better curssives, for each of us is 'gnorant of a particular calling or trace, and, above all, of your modes and ways of transacting business, and we have uc home. Usless humanity and benevolence interpose and help us home, we do not know, under these circumstances, what will become of us.

But, dear sirs, we are not only anxious for ourselves—we have wives and children at home daily expecting our return to supply their wants. How deplorable would be their condition if they should thear of our death by starvation in a country whose benevolence, whose institutions, and whose humanity are known throughout the wide world!

If our present condition was brought on us by ourselves, if it was created by our having violated your laws, or by any misconduct on our part, the case would have been different; we would, perhaps, under such circumstances, deserve no sympathy from the public, and no sympathy from the public, and no sympathy from the public, and no sympathy from the public, and

Deaths of Americans Abroad,

Deaths of Americans Abroad.

Information has been received at the State Department at Washington, from the United States Convol at Panama, of the death of the following citizens of the United States:

B. Fitts, late of Lumpian country, Georgis; M. Roussin, late of St. Genevieve, Missouri; Michael Corbit, late of New Urleans, Louisians; William Daggett, (residence not given); Charles, son of J. P. Winkley. Mr. Ward has forwarded to this department inventories of the effects left by the three first named.

The Danish legation in the United States has communicated to the Department of State, at Washington, thirty-three certificates of deaths of American citizens, who have died at St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, rines August 20, 1852, a list of which is subjoined:—

1853, Aug. 20.—Alfred Garders, of Saltimore.

"Sept. 1.—J. H. Myers, of Virginia, physician.

"Sept. 1.—J. H. Myers, of Virginia, physician.

"A. Reveny, of Norfolk, Va., sailor.

"Oct. 7.—Henry Huan, of Boston, sailor.

"Ott. 7.—Henry Huan, of Boston, sailor.

"A. Milliam King, of Maine, sailor.

"A. William King, of Maine, sailor.

"A. William King, of Maine, sailor.

"A. Alexander Letter, of New York, sailor.

"A. James Runnan sailor.

"A. James Rirby, of Maryland, sailor.

"A. James Runnan sailor.

"A. James Cannon, of Connecticut, sailor.

"A. William Singling of Maine, sailor.

"A. James Cannon, of Connecticut, sailor.

"A. James Cannon, of Connecticut, sailor.

"A. James Cannon, of Tennessee, United States consul

"A. James Cannon, of Tennessee, United States con

Croix.

1852, Dec. 2 James Fish, of New York.

" " 18. Wm. Beecher, of New Haven, Conn.

" " 9. Wm. H. Elliott, do. do.

1852, Feb. 22. Stephen Bogardus, of New York, me

Particulars of the Fire in Louisville-

Particulars of the Fire in Louisville.

TEN HOUSES BURNT—A NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOUSELESS—LOSS ABOUT \$10,000.

[From the Louisville Times, Jan. 8]

Last evening about seven o'clock, a most extensive fire occurred in that part of the city lying between Bullitt and Fifth streets, on the Levee, and known as "Commercial row," consisting of four story houses, occupied principally for commercial purposes.

The fire oristated in the second story of the house occupied by Messra. Bell & Sherley, where no fire had been used. The house was filled with boat stores. The siness spread rapidly, and soon the contiguous houses were on fire. The night was intensely cold, and although water vas convenient it was found, with all the labor and exertions of the firemen impossible to prevent the further destruction of property. The slames were carried by the wind from the river across the alley, and soon caught the houses on Fifth street, destroying several occupied by families, principally Irish, who presented a piscous spectacle as they huddled in the streets.

The principal sufferers were Capt. J. T Morehead, Sherley & Ball, Chas. Basham, streamboat agant and commission merchant: Lechten & Co., clothing store; Cope, Sargent & Ce., extensive liquor store; and four three story houses or Fifth street, occupied as cheap bearding houses or rented to families.

AGED MURDERSER.—A man seventy-two years of

AGED MURDERER.—A man seventy-two years of age, named Windsor, convicted, nearly four years ago, of the murder of his wife, in Sussex county, D.1, and sentenced to be executed, is still imprisoned in the jail at Georgetown, having been respited by the Governor four several times. On the last occasion the respite was till the 17th of March, 1985. He keeps a record of the persons visiting him, by which it appears that during the year 1853, the number was 1,835, being 100 more than during the year 1852. He is just now slok, and greatly concerned about his recovery.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, Jan 14-6 P. M.

There was more activity in the stock market to-day, but prices appear to be gradually sattling down. Quotations for all the leading fancies were lower to-day than at the close of the second board yesterday. At the first beard Canton Company declined & per cent; Nicaragua Transit, &; Parker Vein, &; North Carolina Copper, &; Frie Railroad & Harlem, 1; Reading Railroad, 1; Hudson Railroad, &, Illinois Railroad bonds advanced & per cent; Panama Railroad, &. Illinois Central and New York Cenday, but the transactions are prebably speculative, and not for investment. From the nature of the operations at the board and in the street we should judge that the bears were buying in their shorts pretty freely, in anti-cipation of a favorable turn in the market at no very re-The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Am-

boy Railroad Companies have declared a semi-annua dividend of six per cent. The following dividends have been declared by the

Poughkeepsie and Pine Plains Banks :-Bank of Pough-keepsie 6 per cent ; Mechanics' Bank, 4 per cent ; Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, 5 per cent.; Falkill Bank 8½ per cent; Pine Plains Bank, 6 per cent. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Tr

this port to-day, were \$198,056 02; paid, \$92,555 18; be-The steamable Alps, from this port for Liverpool to day, carried out \$222,703 88, principally in gold bars and \$60

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for December, 1853, amounted to \$110,077 14, sgainst \$60,229 90 for the same time the previous year. Increase, \$49,847 24, equal to about

eighty two per cent. The sarnings of the Norwich and Worsester Railroad Company for December were \$23,837 65 Do. 1852 21,643 90 Gain of Dec. last..... 82,292 75

The receipts of the Boston and Providence Railre ad Company for the year eading Nov. 20, 1853, were. Experses.

Net receipts.

Net receipts.

S226,639 47

One divided of 3 per cent, and one of 3½ per cent bave been declared, amounting to... \$205,400 00 Carried to creaft of income account.

This exhibits an increase of receipts from 1852 of... \$78,641 13

And of expenses, including interest on bonds each year of... \$44,828 20

New iron has been laid down during the year for four or five miles, and within the last three years ten or twelve miles of the road have been renewed, the cost of which has been carried in all cases to the ordinary expense adcount.

The Mining Register of Pottsville of the 14th inst. gives the at nexed statement of the coal trade of Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lackswanna, Shamokin, Cumberland, and Pittsburg districts, for the year 1853, and the estimated tout nage for 1854:—

COAL TRADE OF PENNETIVANIA AND MARYLAND.

No, tons No. tons Estimated ed carried estimated of carried entranged of the pacity, and the standard of the pacity, specify, and the standard ed carried estimated of the pacity, specify, and the pacity of the Lehigh region by canal 888, 595 977, 561 1,250,000 The Lehigh region 1,004,000 1,104,400 1,200,000 Branchin district 12,000 300,000 900,000 By Usion Canal 1,004,000 1,104,400 1,200,000 By Usion Canal 1,004,000 20,000 900,000 By Usion Canal 1,004,000 40,000 600,000 Damphin and Surquehanna Co 20,000 40,000 600,000 Damphin and Surquehanna Co 20,000 40,000 600,000 Total 5,204,509 6,022,814 9,350,000 The production of bituminous coal in the Pittsburg dis-

The production of bituminous coal in the Pittsburg dis-

triot in 1888 was 26,708,921 bushels, and in 1886, allowing ten per cent increase, will be 29,379,813. This table gives the increase for 1864 at 825,255] tons, and it is questionable whether the market, in a healthy condition, will demand more. It will be seen that the estimated tonnage capacity is in excess of anticipated demands 3,320 186 tons; but we will not be surprised to find the actual capacities of these carrying companies tested closely to accommodate the tonnage on figures indicated for 1854, their higher inviting figures to the

contrary.

We understand that the annual report of the Direct of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company, about being issued, will show a condition of things highly creditable to the company. With seventy miles of track completed, leading through an agricultural country only, and not extending to any great city, or far enough West to make it a thoroughfare of travel from other States, and with no connecting feeders, this road has yet been able to declare a bona fide dividend of ten per cent on its whole cost from the earnings of 1854. It commences 1854 with twenty eight additional miles of the main trunk

opened, which has already largely increased its business. \$\frac{800}{600}\$ do \to \text{bold}\$ 35 \tag{5} 100 \tag{6}\$ do \tag{6}\$ do \tag{5}\$ do \tag{6}\$ do \tag{5}\$ do \tag{6}\$ do \tag{5}\$ do \tag{6}\$ do \

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14—6 P. M.
ASHES were in fair demand at \$5 62½ for pots, and \$5 25 for pearls, per 100 lbs. The inspection warehouse contained 1,979 bbls. of all kinds, this forenoon.

contained 1,979 bbls. of all kinds, this foremoon.

BREAISTLYPS.—Flour was actively sought after, at 6%c, a 12%c. per bbl. higher rates. The day's movements embraced 17,000 bbls.—ruperfine No. 2, at 37 43% a 87 63%; ordinary to choice State and mixed to fancy Western, at 38 a 820; common to good Ohio, at 37 87% a 88 common to good Ohio, at 37 87% a 88 common to good Ohio, at 37 87% a 88 fancy Genesee, at 88 a 88 12%; extra Western, at 88 a 88 to 12 and extra Genesee, at 88 12% a 83 75; superfine Caradian was scatce, and held at 38 per bbl.; there were 1,800 bbls. Southern bought at 37 87% a 88 for mixed to good; \$8 a 58 12% for favorite; and \$8 12% a 88 62% for fancy, per bbl. Rye flour was offered at 55 of for fine, and \$6 87% for favorite; and 38 12% a 88 62% for fancy, per bbl. There have been 750 bbls. Jersey cornment taken at 33 75 a 38 14%, per bbl. Wheat was more inquired for, and 20, a 8, per bushel dearer. The day's operations comprised 2,200 builhels prime Genesse white, at 28 05; 3,000 Southern dc., at \$1 30; 2,500 do mixed, at \$1 85; 5,000 Long Island red. \$1 36; 6,000 Pennsylvania de, at \$1 83%; and 660 Jersey do., at \$1 76. Rye and oats were essentially uncharged. About 3,000 bushels mixed barley four doughers at 85c. Corn continued brisk and buoyant. The day's business reached 57.000 bankels, at 86c. a 87c. for samp New Jersey; 87c. a 89c. for new Southern white and yellow; and 880 a 90c. for old prime Western mixed and round yellow, per bushel.

Conver.—The day's sales included 3,426 bales, as follows:—For export, 2,011; house use, 364; on speculation, 850; and to arrive, 201. Market steady.

Frantisms.—A pared of 1,100 bags flow to engagements were moderate. To Liverpool, about 2,000 blables grain at 120, and about 400 a 600 bales compressed cotton, at 3/d. To Hayre, flour to the extent of 2,000 blables, flour at 95c, with grain, at 24c. There was no change to notice in rates for California, which rarged from 85s. a 804, c. for shipment, and 92%c. a \$1 for local use, per 100 lbs.

Fremouth.—Sal

100 lbs.

Horsy.—Some 40 tros. Cubs, in bond, for export, were taken at 45c, per gallon.

Hors were in better request, at 43c a 45c, for growth of 1853, and at 37%c, a 40c, for crop of 1852, per lb.

IRON.—Soutch pig was mederately dealt in at \$40, 6 months, per ton.

Link.—Rockland commands \$1 for common and \$1 40 for lump, uer, bbl.

r lump, per. 551. Monasses,—There were 80 hhds, Cu'ss purchased at 24c.

PMOLASSES.—There were 50 hbds, Cu)s purchased at 24c, per gallon.

Nam—Cot were abundant and saleable at 4½c, per lb.

OHS —Whale and sperm were inactive. Sales were reported of 100 bbls city red at 52c; 4,000 gallons linead, in lots, at 66½c, a 67½c, per gallon; and 200 baskets cilve at 38 75 a 53 81½.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was in improved demand and presty firm. The day's transactions consisted of 740 bbls, at 514 for new mess; 318 37½ for old do.; \$12 50 for old prime; and an unpublished rate for prime mess, per bbl. Pickled meats were unsitered. About 220 bbls. good to prime lard fetched 9½c. a 10c. per lb. The sales of beef smbraced only 250 bbls, at yesterday's quotations. Beef hams, butter, and cheese were as previously reported.

SERIE.—Clover was moderately active and sheady at 10½c. a 10½c. per lb. American flax remained dull and nominal. Some 2 600 ptgs. Calcutts lisseed changed hands, on private terms. Timothy was partially neglected, at 314 a 317 for mowed, and 317 a \$20 for reaped, per lierce.

Stgars.—The day's operations consisted of 150 hhds.

New Orleans, at private bargain; 250 do., by auction, at
4e. a 514c.; and a cargo of 6,200 bags Manila at 4 1-16c.

per 1b.

Tallow.—There were 10,000 lbs. prime bought at 11c. a

11 %c. Per lb.
WHENEY.—The day's sales amounted to 1 300 bbis. Jersey, Ohio, and prison, at 27 %c., 27 %c. a 28c., and 28 %c., 1espectively, per gallon.

Domestic Markets. Domestic Markets.

REGISTON MARKET, Jan. 12—At market, 725 beef cattle, 75 working oxen and cows calves, 2,556 sheep, and 339 swine. The swine were all reported last week. Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices have advanced a trifs from last week. We quote extra \$7.75 a \$8. first quality \$7 a \$7.50; second \$6.50 a \$7. third \$5.25 a \$6.55. Working Oxen—No miss noticed. Down and Calves. Bales \$29.25.26 a \$3.1.25. cond 36 50 a 37; third 35 26 a 36 15. Working Uxen—No sales noticed. Cows and Calves—Sales 322, 223, 233, 335, 340 and 365. Sheep—Quality quite good and prices for hike quality lower; sales 22, 33 75, 34 75, 35 25 and 36 50. Swine—All sold; a few selected barrows 5c; sereral lots to close 4c. At retail from 5c to 5/4c.